IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0011] with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] Figure 2 is a front view ~~photograph~~ of the hybrid solar collector.

Please replace paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] Figure 3 is a rear view ~~photograph~~ of the hybrid solar collector.

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph:

[0013] Figure 4 shows a cross section of ~~preferred optical specifications for~~ the primary and secondary mirrors.

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] Figure 7 shows the fiber receiver in both unassembled and assembled configurations ~~is two photographs, assembled and unassembled, of the fiber receiver~~.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] Figure 11 is a rendering ~~photograph~~ of a hybrid solar white light LED luminaire.

Please delete paragraph [0020.1] from the specification:

~~[0020.1] Figure 12 is an isometric showing the fiber distribution panel being fed by the collector and feeding a hybrid luminaire.~~

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following amended paragraph:

[0022] Fig. 1 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the hybrid solar concentrator where a primary mirror 30 concentrates the entire solar spectrum of incoming sunlight onto a secondary mirror 31 where the sunlight is filtered with only visible light being reflected onto a fiber receiver 32 for distribution to the fiberoptic lighting network. Fig. 2 is a front view ~~photograph~~ rendering

showing the primary mirror 30 and the secondary mirror mount 33. The secondary mirror mount 33 blocks less than 5% of the sunlight reflected from the primary mirror 30. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the hybrid solar collector. Structural features of the secondary mount 33 enable the mount to flex while maintaining the preferred optical specifications as described with reference to ~~in~~ Fig. 4 below. The flexure in the mount 33 relieves stress points where the mount 33 attaches to the primary mirror 30. Fig. 5 is a rendering showing the secondary mirror 31 mounted to the secondary mount 33. The profile of the secondary mirror 31 can be parabolic or inverse elliptical shape, as dictated by the performance criteria for the mirror. Multiple solar concentrators can ~~and~~ be used as a mirror farm array connected to a single sun tracking system.

Please add new paragraph [0022.1] after paragraph [0022] and before paragraph [0023] as follows:

[0022.1] Referring now to Fig. 4, the preferred optical specifications of the primary mirror 30 and secondary mirror 31 are discussed. All positional measurements are made from a primary mirror vertex **200** and a secondary mirror vertex **202**. A fiber axis **204** is defined by the fiber receiver 32. The secondary mirror is centered on the fiber axis 204 and is adjustable plus or minus 10 mm. The primary mirror is centered on the fiber axis 204 and is adjustable plus or minus 6.0 mm. A secondary mirror axis **206** is parallel to the fiber axis 204 plus or minus 0.6 degrees. A primary mirror axis **208** is parallel to the fiber axis 204 plus or minus 0.25 degrees. The secondary mirror 31 preferably has a 6.35 +/- 0.25 mm thickness, and the primary mirror 30 preferably has a 8.3 +/- 0.3 mm thickness. Distance **210** is preferably 190.0 mm, distance **212** is preferably 1181.1 mm, distance **214** is preferably 358.0 +/- 2.0 mm, and distance **216** is preferably 132.0 +/- 2.0 mm. The focus of the primary mirror 30 is preferably 419.1 mm as defined by the equation: "$z = R^2 / 1676.4$". Finally, the semi-major axis of the secondary mirror 31 is preferably 209.68 mm, and the semi-minor axis of the secondary mirror 31 is preferably 157.48 mm.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] For building applications, the most significant loss factor in the light collection and distribution system is the end-to-end attenuation in large-core optical fibers. This invention, as shown in Figure 8 ~~12~~, more efficiently and cost-effectively transports sunlight through new polymer-based large core optical fibers **120** or a thermally compressed polymer-based fiber bundle **122** rather than glass fiber optic bundles. A centrally located fiber distribution panel **124** can serve as a "plug and play" source to feed multiple fixtures with sunlight. ~~Fiber couplings 125 in the distribution panel 124 connect the optical fibers 120 to the respective hybrid luminaries 126 as needed.~~ A new "hybrid" luminaire **126** spatially distributes both fiberoptic-delivered sunlight ~~**128**~~ and electric light ~~**129**~~ in a general lighting application and controls ~~controlling~~ the relative intensity of each based on sunlight availability using photosensors and dimmable electronic ballasts. Thus, natural light is collected at a central location and distributed to multiple luminaries. The hybrid luminaire **126** can be used with various electric light source including halogen, high intensity discharge, metal halide, high and low pressure sodium, incandescent, light emitting diodes (LED), and other common electric lighting lamps. Lighting applications include direct, indirect, cove, spot, compact fluorescent, track, and perimeter point source. Fixtures can be laterally adjusted in product spotlighting applications.